Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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O YES! O YES!
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Bedford, Pa., March 2:3m.

Poetry.

THE IVY GREEN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy Green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old!
Of right choice food are his meals. I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The wall must be crumbled, the stones decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim;
And the mouldering dust that years have made,
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

Fast he stealeth, though he has no wings,
And a staunch old heart has he;
How closely he twineth, how closely he clings
To his friend, the huge Oak Tree;
And slyly he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and crawleth round
The mould of dead men's graves,
Creeping where grim death has been,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

Whole ages have fled, and their works decayed,
And nations have scattered been;
But the stout old Ivy shall never fade
From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant, in its lonely days,
Shall fatten upon the past;
For the stateliest building man can raise,
Is the Ivy's food at last.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy green.

HEART-DEATHS.

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Hearts oft die bitter deaths before
The breath is breathed away,
And number weary twilights o'er,
Ere the last evening gray.

I've sometimes looked on closed eyes,
And folded hands of snow,
And said, "It was no sacrifice;
The heart went long ago."

O blessed Death, that makes our bed
Beneath the daisies deep!
O mocking Life, when hearts have fled,
And eyes must watch and weep!

Political.

GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

John W. Geary was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and although now only forty-six years of age, has already won a lasting fame by his adherence to the cause of right and duty, in the different parts of our country in which he has been placed, in civil, military, judicial and executive positions.

Having lost his father very early in life, he was thrown upon his own resources, and not only supported himself, but became the only stay of his widowed mother, by teaching a village school; during which time he also, by persevering industry and commendable economy, acquired means to procure a classical education, which he completed at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Va., creating life-long friends among professors and classmates, by the same exhibition of those same sterling qualities that have since endeared him to so many others in social and in public life.

Having finished his collegiate education he assumed the profession of a civil engineer, in the practice of which he went to Kentucky, partly in the employ of the Commonwealth, and partly in that of the Green River Railroad Company; and was engaged in the survey of several very important branches of the public improvements of that State. After an experience with the Engineer Corps, in many of the States, he successfully filled all the various offices from a clerkship to the superintendency of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and during several years discharged the duties of his responsible positions with complete satisfaction.

At a very early date, actuated by his mathematical abilities, he exhibited a fondness for military tactics, and labored strenuously by the outlay of time and means to perfect our volunteer system. From a private in the ranks, he rose rapidly through all the grades to that of Brigadier General, to which he was elected by the brigade comprising Cambria and Somerset counties.

When the war with Mexico was declared, he was among the first who responded to the call for volunteers, and was accepted, along with the "American Highlanders," of Cambria county, which splendid company he then commanded. They were incorporated in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, of which, upon its organization, he was almost unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel.

His regiment joined the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz, and served in the advance under the command, and on the line of operations, of that great chieftain through his brilliant campaign in Mexico. Geary was attached to Gen. Quitman's division, and distinguished himself in the battles of "La Hoya," "Chapultepec," "Garita de Belen" and the "City of Mexico." Upon arriving at the capital, his colonel having died, he was elected Colonel by a vote of more than two-thirds of the command. This compliment was not the result of mere friendship or political preference. It was the reward for his own good conduct from the hands of the gallant soldiers—the spontaneous and grateful gift of associates in arms—the brave men who had fought by his side, shared his privations, suffering and dangers, and who witnessed and knew best how to appreciate his merits.

The war having closed, Col. Geary returned with the remnant of his command to his native State, and the people of Pittsburgh will long remember the enthusiastic welcome he received upon his arrival among them. Hon. William Wilkins, in a public speech, complemented the services of the gallant, weather-beaten and war-worn troops, and the excitement of the universal jubilee ran to the highest pitch.

On the 22d of January, 1849, in return for his services in Mexico, President Polk appointed Col. Geary postmaster at San Francisco, which, in consequence of the then recent discovery of gold in California, had become a port of considerable importance. He was also empowered to create post offices, appoint postmasters, establish mail routes, and make contracts for carrying the mails throughout California. He was thus placed in the way of his subsequent and almost unparallelled success and popularity among the heterogeneous population of the Eureka State.

On the 1st of August, 1849, the municipal election of San Francisco took place, and although ten different tickets were framed for the various minor offices, his name appeared at the head of them all, and he received every vote cast that day for the office of *First Alcalde*, it being at that time the most important, responsible and difficult office in the State of California. It required administrative and executive abilities of the rarest quality. The population numbered 20,000, almost entirely adult males, drawn together from every section of the world, and possessed of every imaginable variety of character.

To effect anything like a proper organization of the city, and establish an ordinary police force, from the chaotic material and rebellious spirits that then existed, was of itself an herculean task. But added to this the duties of Alcalde embraced those of every one of the customary offices of a city and county jurisdiction. He was a Mayor, Sheriff, Marshal, Probate Recorder, Register of deeds, and even Notary Public and Coroner. He daily held an ordinary police or mayor's court; an alcalde's court for the minor cases and general executive matters of the city; a court of first instance with universal, civil and criminal jurisdiction; and a court of admiralty for maritime cases. In a word, he was the curator of the public, doing everything that was to be done, even to the holding of inquests and taking acknowledgment of deeds. And so well did he perform all these varied, arduous, complicated and difficult duties, that at the expiration of his first term he was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote, the city in the meantime having more than doubled its population. During the time of holding the office of alcalde, Col. Geary tried, as Judge, over twenty-five hundred civil and criminal cases, and from his decision not over a dozen appeals were made, and not one decision was ever reversed.

Under the old Mexican laws, Alcaldes had power to grant away the public lands at twelve dollars for "fifty *vara* lots" (26 yards square). All American Alcaldes, previous to Geary's time, had availed themselves of this privilege and disposed of an immense amount of valuable property at these mere nominal rates. A resolution, after his election, was debated by the Ayuntaimiento (Council) directing the Alcalde to make such grants at the legal rates. General Geary assured them that rather than make such grants he would relinquish his office, because the sudden and unexpected rise of the value of the lands would enable the Alcalde, if he were so disposed, to enrich himself and friends to the public detriment. At the rates named the lands belonging to the city were worth only $35,000. A small portion of these lands were then sold at public auction and brought *half a million of dollars!* This sum was placed in the city treasury. The tracts remaining unsold were proportionally worth *several million of dollars!* Thus was this immense sum saved to the city.

On May 1st, 1850, the first city charter was adopted, and Col. Geary was elected Mayor under its provisions by a large and flattering vote. The manner which he discharged the duties of this position can best be understood from his inaugural address to the city councils, and numerous subsequent messages, all of which are on life, and have been published, as well as from the fact, that at the expiration of his term of office a petition, numerously signed by the most prominent citizens, without distinctions to party, was presented, requesting him to be a candidate for re-election, which he declined.

The Legislature, however, having created a "Board of Commissioners of the funded of San Francisco," Col. Geary was appointed a member, and upon the organization of that body was elected its *President*. Here, too, by his financial knowledge and judicious councils and advice, he rendered valuable service to the city. Besides all this, during his residence in San Francisco, he was Chairman of the Board of Health, had assisted in the organization of Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges, and was in fact instrumental in establishing comfortable hospitals for the sick, and was connected with every benevolent and charitable institution of the place. He signalized himself by his courage and intrepidity in arresting the progress of the great fires, and by the promptness with which he answered the call of the authorities of that city, rendered efficient aid in suppressing the squatter riots of Sacramento.

In the year 1849, when Col. Geary was a resident of California, a Convention was formed to frame a State Constitution, and some of our readers still remember the intense anxiety and excitement which prevailed throughout the country regarding the result of its proceedings. The proslavery Democrats of that time were determined that California should only be admitted into the Union as a slave State, and for the sole purpose of exerting their influence in that behalf, many removed from the Southern States to that distant region. The plan was well conceived, and intended at all hazards to be accomplished, to insert the slavery clause into the Constitution, and forward it with hot haste to Washington for adoption without presenting it the people for ratification. Col. Geary was thoroughly acquainted with the programme, and resolved that the proposed measures should not be effected. He accordingly took strong grounds against them, and used all his influence, which was the equal, at least, to that of any man in the territory, first to have omitted the clause legalizing slavery, and secondly to prevent the Constitution, from being sent to Congress until after it should be submitted to a vote of the people and had received their approval. No man could have labored more earnestly and successfully than he did to effect these two objects, both of which after a most terrible struggle, were accomplished, and California was received, free from the stain of slavery, into the Union of States. It is not too much to say that had it not been for the active part taken by Col. Geary against the pro-slavery party then in California, this result might not have been accomplished.

Private affairs of great importance requiring his presence in Pennsylvania, Col. Geary left San Francisco in February, 1852, and repaired to his farm in Westmoreland county, where he remained until again called into active public life, through his appointment, by President Pierce, as Governor of Kansas Territory, which appointment, without the usual reference to a committee, was confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

He received notice of this appointment in July, 1856, and having delayed only long enough to receive his instructions and make the necessary arrangements, he proceeded to Kansas, reaching Fort Leavenworth on the 9th of September following.

No pen can adequately describe the terrible condition of the territory at the time of his arrival. The scenes he had witnessed in California were being re-enacted, with horrors greatly intensified. Civil war was raging with more than fiendish ferocity; and all on account of slavery. Men were flocking from all parts of the South, of desperate character, with passions inflamed to the highest pitch, and with the express and avowed purpose of making Kansas a slave State by any means, however fair or foul! And those again were resisted by actual settlers and new comers from the free States, equally as determined, though not so brutal and ferocious. The fiercest passions of human nature, with all their dreadful consequences, were visible on every hand. The smoke of burning buildings blackened the air; fields of grain were laid waste and desolate; women and children were driven starving and naked from their homes to perish on the deslate praires; and the dead bodies of murdered men were strewn along the wayside. Chaos reigned supreme—pandemonium had poured forth its demons and crime, in all its most hideous forms, ran rampant through the land.

Such was tha gloomy prospect that presented itself to the new Governor. A man of less nerve would have looked upon it with amazement, and with dismay fled from the scene, as did two of his predecessors, and many others. But Gov. Geary was not the man to be easily intimidated. He had passed already through many a fiery ordeal. He took in at a glance the entire situation. From this dismal chaos; from this hell of discord; from all this terrific and confused mass of conflicting passions, he was expected to produce order, peace and harmony. He faltered not, however, but buckled on his armor, and in good earnes applied himself to the difficult task. And so earnestly and effectually did he devote himself to the work, that as early as September 30th, he was enabled truthfully to write to the Secretary of State, saying: "*Peace now reigns in Kansas. Confidence is gradually be restored. Settlers are returning to their claims. Citizens are resuming their ordinary pursuits, and a general gladness prevades the community.*" He had arrested criminals, driven brigands from the roads, disarmed and disbanded invading armies, and insured protection to all peaceable citizens!

But this state of tranquility, thus effected, was precisely the reverse of what the proslavery party in Kansas and the administration at Washington desired. Gov. Geary's course, instead of receiving their approval, met their decided condemnation. It was intended that the agitation and excitement should continue until the Free State men were either annihilated or driven from the Territory, and the pro-slavery party could have everything in their own hands. Hence the Governor's reports to Washington were coldly received, and if answered at all, as coldly answered. There was no mistaking the tenor and spirit of their communications. In the meantime the leading ruffians were becoming more and more emboldened by the encouragement they received from the seat of the General Government. At the Lecompton post-office, the Governor's letters and papers, both private and official, were opened and their contents scrutinized. The few troops that had been left to guard his person and official documents, were gradually removed by order of Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War. Pro-slavery murderers whom he had caused to be arrested, were liberated by order of Chief Justice Lecompte and public meetings were held in which he was denounced as an Abolitionist for refusing to give his sanction and assistance to the vile plots to force the institution of slavery upon an unwilling people. One villain, actuated and aided by others less bold, was foiled in an attempt to assassinate him on his departure from the Legislative Hall, and almost in sight of the members there assembled.

To crown all, the pro-slavery men of all parties, the great majority, however, being old line Whigs, mostly from the South, met together in convention at Lecompton, and organized the "National Democratic Party." There was much discussion in regard to the adoption of this name, the leading men of the convention declaring that they could not swallow the word "*Democrat*," having been lifelong "Whigs." But this objection was overruled, by the argument that the name would not change positions, while it would assure them the support of "the Washington Democracy." The platform of the *National Democratic Party*," thus adopted, is clearly expressed in the following unanimous resolution of its Legislature:

"WHEREAS, We believe that on the success of our party depends the perpetuity of the Union; therefore.

Be it resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Council concurring therein, that it is the duty of the pro-slavery party, the Union loving men of Kansas Territory, to know but one issue, slavery, and that any party making or attempting to make any other, is, and should be held, as an ally of abolition and disunion.

In carrying out this doctrine, all the Free State Democrats were excluded from membership with the "National Democratic party," not one of them being received into fellowship or allowed to take part in its proceedings. This platform was indorsed by the Democrats at Washington at that time, and was subsequently adopted and carried out by the President to the full measure of perfection. So far as he had the power he ostracised all Free State Democrats, no matter how long or how faithfully they had served the party.

The "National Democratic Party" being thus organized, the next movement was to commit Governor Geary to its policy. Accordingly, the Chairman of the Central Committee called upon the Governor, with the assurance that if he would connect himself with the party he should be one of the two United States Senators soon to be chosen. The Chairman urged the matter with such determined pertinacity that Governor Geary ordered him out of his office, and declared that if he should dare again approach him with so vile an offer he would toss him through the window.

Soon after these proceedings a Consttution, known as the "Lecompton Consttution," was received in Kansas by the "National Democratic Party," direct from Washington, where it had been carefully prepared, and agreeably to the directions accompanying it, an attempt was made to have it adopted by an improvised convention and returned to Washington in the shortest possible time, regardless of the known wishes of the people. An act of the Legislature to this effect was immediately passed, which was vetoed by Governor Geary, for several reasons, the most prominent of which were, that no provision was made for submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification, and that he was satisfied that a large majority of the actual residents of the territory were decidedly and strongly opposed to the institution of slavery, which the Constitution was intended to force upon them.

This having occurred after the election of Buchanan, but before his inauguration, Governnr Geary addressed him letters stating the true condition of affairs; but received no reply. He did, however, receive positive evidence, from other sources, that the newly elected President had abandoned the true Democratic principles and adopted the platform of the "*National Democracy*." Hence, Governor Geary resolved at once not to hold an office under his administration, and on the day he was installed in the Presidential chair, wrote and forwarded his resignation as Governor of Kansas. On the 10th of March, 1857, he left the territory, and again returned to the quietude of private life. Had Governor Geary been sustained in his honest and manly course, in Kansas, by the administration at Washington, there is reason to believe the destructive war through which we have just passed, and was then foreshadowed, and even threatened, might never have occurred, and the hundreds of thousands of brave soldiers who now sleep the sleep of death, would be living to bless with their presence the homes made so sadly desolate.

Although Governor Geary thus refused all connection or fellowship with the "National Democratic Party," he persisted in adhering to the doctrine he advocated in California sixteen years ago; and still more recently in Kasas that the institution of slavery should not be forced upon an unwilling people, and never hesitated to express his disapprobation of the institution in all its forms, sentiments which have since formed the basis of the Union Republican platform. Hence, after he associated himself with the party that sustained Stephen A. Douglas, which was greatly instrumental in breakining up the pro-slavery faction, and effecting the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, a result which he foresaw and was desirous of having accomplished.

No sooner was the result of that election known, than plans were being adopted by the "National Democracy" to fulfill their oft reiterated threat to destroy the Union. Consequently, when after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, a war against rebellion became inevitable; Governor Geary was again among the first to offer his military services to the government. He raised and equipped at his own expense, the Twenty eighth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, of which he took the command. With this splendid regiment, numbering over *sixteen hundred men*, he entered the field in July, 1861, and continued in active service during the entire four years of the war, with the exception of twenty-eight days and when he was incapacitated for duty by wounds received in battle.

For meritorious deeds he was promoted to the rank of *Brigadier General* on the 25th of April, 1862, and *Brevcted Major General* January 12th, 1865, "for the fitness to command and promptness to execute."

From reports filed in the office of the Secretary of War, it appears that during his term of service General Geary was engaged in over fifty hotly contested battles and important skirmishes, besides many others of lesser note. Among these engagements may be especially named that of "Bolivar Heights," "Cedar Mountain." the *three days*, fight at Chancellorsville, the struggle at Gettysburg, which also lasted *three days*, and resulted in driving back the enemy from the soil of Pennsylvania, "Wauhatchie," "Lookout Mountain," "Mission Ridge," "Ringgold," "Triano," Mill Creek and Snake Creek Gaps," "Resaca," (two days,) "New Hope Church" (seven days), "Muddy Creek," "Nose's Creek," 'Kulp's Farm,' "Kenesaw," "Pine Hill," "Marietta," "Peach Tree Creek," siege and capture of Atlanta (twenty days), siege of Savannah (ten day), which was captured by his division ten hours before any other troops reached that city, as was also Fort Jackson, both of which places were rurrendered in person to General Geary. In this capture three hundred and fifty prisoners, one hundred and fourteen pieces of artillery, thirtyeight thousand five hundred bales of cotton and five ocean steamers, with an immense variety of ammunition and other stores, fell into the hands of the victors.

Upon the capture of Savannah General Geary was appointed by Major General Sherman its *Military Governor*, which position he filled with signal credit to himself until he was relieved, that he might accompany the triumphant army of Sherman in its further march through the Carolinas. In the battle of Bolivar Heights he received a severe wound in the right knee, and at Cedar Mountain he was slightly wounded in the left ankle, and seriously through the elbow joint of the left arm. He was also struck in the right breast and severely injured by the fragment of a shell at Chancellorsville. His two sons accompained him to the field, the eldest of whom, a young man of eighteen years, who had advanced himself by sterling ability to the command of a battery, with the rank of Captain, and gave promise of the utmost capacity and usefulness, was killed at the battle of Wauhatchie. "At the time that he fell," says an eloquent writer, "he was acting as Lieutenant of one section of Knapp's Battery. As an artillerist he had no superior in the army. His gun was his pride. He was always besides her, and his aim was unerring. At this battle about twelve hundred and fifty men, under command of Gen. Geary, were attacked from an eminence, by five thousand of the enemy, at twelve o'clock at night. The unequal fight was gallantly accepted, and though the command was at first thrown into some disorder, they speedily rallied, and not only repulsed, but drove from the field the vastly superior numbers of the enemy. In the hottest of the fight—in the act of sighting his gun, his forehead pierced with a bullet, yonng Geary fell, and instantly expired. His father coming to the spot, clasped in an agonizing embrace the lifeless form of his boy—then, mounting his horse, dashed wildly into the thickest ranks of the foe, and rode like an avenging spirit over that bloody field, until the enemy were utterly routed and put to flight." This General Hooker pronounces the most gallant and successful charge that has come to his knowledge during the war.

In his official report of this battle Gen. Hooker says: "During these operations a heavy musketry fire, with rapid discharges of artillery, continued to reach us from Geary. It was evident that a formiable adversary had gathered around him and that he was battering him with all his might. For almost three hours, without assistance, he repelled the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and, in the end, drove them ingloriously from the field. At one time they had enveloped him on three sides, under circumstances that would have dismayed any officer except one endowed with an iron will and the most exalted courage." Such is the character of General Geary! —*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

SPEECH OF GENERAL BANKS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the late speech of General Banks upon the bill appropriating $100,000 for the Paris Exhibition "was, by general admission the finest and most successful speech of the season. The entire House was captivated and riveted to the closest attention. Several times members joined the galleries in applause, and when his hour had expired, Mr. Conkling expressed the universal wish that he might proceed, on the ground, as he stated, that the House had seldom a chance to listen to such speeches. At its close General Banks was enthusiastically congratulated from all quarters of the House."

"I want to buy a sewing machine," said an old lady, entering a shop," "Do you wish for a machine with a feller?" inquired the clerk. "Sakes, no; don't want any of your fellows about me."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE assistant commissioner of freedmen for the State of South Carolina informs Major General Howard that the people in that State are very jubilant over the veto, and are becoming more bitter and outspoken every day. Many northern capitalists are returning home in despair, or are awaiting something definite as to the policy to be pursued.

THE caucus of Republican Senators held on Monday night, instructed the Republican Senatorial members of the Reconstruction Committee to frame a Constitutional amendment on the subject of the basis of representation in Congress that will harmonize the votes of the Republican members of both Houses.

JUDGE KELLY has received a letter from Governor Brownlow, in which he "talks out in meeting" concerning certain men and measures. The Parson thinks the only true friends loyal Tennesseans have to rely upon are the Radical men in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

REPORTS of outrages, murder and whipping of freedmen continue to be made to General Howard. The agents of the Government, however, quickly mete out justice in such cases, and the guilty offenders receive merited punishment.

GEN. CUSTAR has arrived in Washington from Texas. He gives rather a gloomy account of political affairs in that State. There is little, if any, loyalty, outside our lines, and if our troops were withdrawn there would be none anywhere. Greenbacks are but seldom acknowledged to have any value, and gold and silver are the circulating medium. In many places greenbacks will not buy food or fuel. The idea that they will ever be paid is seldom entertained. Matters are daily growing worse.

THE Democratic Convention at New Orleans has nominated John T. Monroe as their candidate for Mayor. When General Butler took New Orleans, this man occupied that office, as he will again after the next election. This is their way of reconstructing "down South."

Attorney General Speed has now about completed his report on pardons. It will appear that from 12,000 to 15,000 rebels have been pardoned under what is known as the $20,000 clause, and an equal number under other exceptions, making in all 25,000 to 30,000.

Seventy-five members of the Society of Friends, from Randolph county, North Carolina, arrived in Washington on the 14th en route to Indiana. They assert that they were forced to leave their homes, to escape from the persecution of ex-soldiers of the Rebel army. They state that at least one hundred and fifty more of their persuasion bound for the West, will arrive here in a few days.

The Committee on Roconstruction have reported the testimony of General Custar, who states that he has traveled all over Texas, and has found the mass of the people exceedingly bitter against the government, more so than five or six months ago. He mentions, among other facts, that grand juries have, during a few months past, found five hundred indictments for the murder of Union men and others, but not one of the guilty parties has been convicted.

To Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, Judge Hughes, of Indiana, and Montgomery Blair, the authorship of the veto message is variously assigned. The style differs so much from that of the speeches which the President makes as to have excited considerable comment. One gentleman, speaking of it remarked, "The President writes well, but he keeps some low fellow about him to make his speeches."

Is the country impatient of the spectacle of a reconstruction of the Union still uncompleted? And are the people seeking to hurry Congress faster than a judicious circumspection will warrant? Not at all! If, in the momentous task of reconstruction, the President was allowed ten months, from April to December, to achieve a failure, shall complaint be made of Congress because it has not in three months, from December to March, perfected a success? Moreover the President, during his ten months, had no Congress opposed to him; but Congress during its three months has had a constant opponent in the President.

Alexandria, Va., has elected charter officers who were secessionists, by 200 majority. The Mayor and several other leading functionaries are fresh from the rebel army. They are now vociferous champions of "the President's policy."

The Cork *Herald* says that emigration to the United States has already commenced on a large scale. It is not the poorer classes that are departing, but those who could live at home if they could only be taught to be content with their lot.

Congressman Baldwin, in a letter to the Worcester *Spy*, says: "In the reports of proceedings in Congress you will notice a free discussion of their minor differences of opinion among the Union members. Do not allow yourselves to infer from this that there are any grave differences of opinion or purpose among them. There is a general desire to put every measure adopted in the best form; but there are no substantial differences among the great mass of the Union members; and you may assure yourselves that the great mass of them will be true to their constituents, and mindful of the momentous interests at stake."

The Emperor Napoleon has been directing his attention to the system of common school education in England. Two commissioners have recently visited Harrow and examined narrowly into its system of instruction, &c. They report that the 'Arrow system is admirably adapted for teaching the young idea how to shoot.

At the *bal costume* which took place at the Tuilleries on February 8th, a quadrille was danced at which the gentlemen were dressed as leopards and the ladies as gazelles. Easily done. The gentlemen were spotted by the police and the ladies were little dears.

Lord Brougham has formed a brigade of crossing-sweepers to be composed of boys (paupers,) who are to wear a uniform, be positively forbidden to beg, and compelled to lay aside a portion of their earnings for a fund against sickness or destitution of any of their number. His Lordship thinks that the boys' sweeping will excite sympathy enough without begging.

Henry Ward Beecher, it is reported, has received a call from a congregation in New York City, who offer to raise $180,000 for the purpose of setting up a tabernacle and parsonage for him in that city. It is thought he will not accept, being too closely wedded to Brooklyn.

The Boston *Traveller* thinks that with harmony and wise legislation at Washington gold would soon decline to 125, if not lower, for the resources of the country as developed in the state of our national Treasury, warrant an early return to specie payments. Although business is dull yet there are very few failures, and we have abundant means to meet all our obligations abroad.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth colun	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Mr. John P. Crozer, a resident of Chester, Pennsylvania, died on Saturday morning after a short illness. He was reported to be the richest man in Eastern Pennsylvania. He was a member of the baptist church, and had given largely of his means to promote the interests of that religious persuasion. He built a Baptist church in Chester, erected a number of manufactories, and the town of Crozersville, in Delaware county, attests his enterprise in progressing with substantial improvements.

The Copperheads are apparently fairly sick with love for President Johnson, yet their candidate for Governor, Hiester Clymer, who languishes on the President's bosom, is on record in regard to the President in this fashion:

"I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still farther, to destroy and uproot every principle upon which this great and good government is founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power. *I know that for pelf or for some other consideration*, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him.".

In the opinion of old fishermen, trouble, and possibly actual collision may result from the determination of the British authorities to keep our fishermen from trespassing upon the fishing grounds of the extensive coast of the British North American Provinces the coming season.

The Liverpool *Times* says that before the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, the English authorities had satisfied themselves that an outbreak was imminent, when bloodshed upon a gigantic scale must have followed.

The prospect for a good cotton crop the coming season is very good in Louisiana, and even at this early day planters are making preparations to plant the largest amount of lands they can find hands to work.

A late English work on diamonds and other precious stones, says that but a small portion of the gems sold and worn are genuine. The diamond mines of Golconda have given out, and those of India are rapidly failing. The scarcity of real gems has been met by the ingenuity of counterfeiters, who manufacture spurious gems that frequently deceive expert connoisseurs.

The idea has been started among the Fenians whereby they are to be made exclusive patrons of the products of American looms, and all fabrics woven by Britons are to be discarded. No Fenian is to buy, wear or consume any imported article, and it is expected by this to virtually exclude British manufactures from the markets of the United States.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, one day last week had to be removed from the Senate chamber in a beastly state of intoxication. Drunkenness in high places is becoming so offensive to the moral sense of the nation, that it should be punished by dismissal or impeachment.

Miscellaneous.

SOUND TRUTH

Below we give an extract from the New York *Tribune* especially applicable to this locality.—Business men and all who are interested in the prosperity and reputation of the place should carefully consider the suggestion of the *Tribune* and act accordingly:

Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay newspapers for advertising etc., as so much given to charity. Newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in their neighborhood and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad benefit all such, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of the meagre sum they pay for their support. Besides, every public spirited citizen feels a laudable pride in having a paper of which he is not ashamed even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington.

A good looking thriving sheet helps to sell property gives character to the locality, and in all respects is a desirable public convenience.—If from any cause, the matter in the local or editorial columns not be quite to your standard do not cast it aside and pronounce it of no account until you are satisfied that there has been no more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good reliable sheet it must be supported. And it must not be supported in a spirit of charity either but because you feel a necessity to support it. So the local press is the "power" that moves the people.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

Out in Michigan a number of farmers were sitting in front of a country store at the close of a sultry day, and telling stories about their work and so on when one of them took the rag off of the whole of them by relating his experience.

"I say, you have all told whopping big yarns, now; but I'll just tell you what I done once in York State on the Genessee Flats, and on my father's farm. He owned a meadow just a mile long, and one morning in June I began to mow—sun about an hour high—and mowed right along the whole length of the field. The grass was so heavy that I had to mow down to the lower end of the field and walk or as we say, carry my swath.' Well, I worked on till sundown and then quit. I just thought as the meadow was exactly a mile long I'd count the swaths, and I did so there and was *one hundred!* That gentlemon, is what York State folks call a big day's work."

"So you walked two hundred miles that day, did you?" asked one farmer.

"And mowed all the time you were walking?" said another.

"So it seems," replied the great mower. "I tell you the facts, and you can make as much of it as you can."

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—Gen. Grierson, the hero of the famous raid in the Southwest, has testified before the Committee on Reconstruction that he believes "there is now an organization existing in the South for the renewal of the rebellion," and that if we were engaged in a foreign war, "the enemies of the Government throughout the South would not fail to seize the opportunity to attempt again its destruction." Do the people of Pennsylvania think any of their interests can be seriously injured by extending the probationary term of a people animated by motives like these?

THE Copperhead orators and presses are constantly familiarzing their hearers and readers with ideas of revolution. John Van Buren in a speech at Bridgeport Connecticut on the 7th inst, after citing the example of Cromwell in purging the R

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MARCH 30, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

OUR LEGISLATORS AND THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL.

The strictures which we were compelled to make, as the earnest advocates of the best interest of the community in which we publish *an* independent paper, have brought to the stand the member from Bedford. In another column will be found a lengthy communication from Mr. Armstrong justfying his course on the passage of the bill through his branch of the Legislature. To this communication we desire to reply as briefly as possible. Before entering upon the details we desire to disabuse Mr. Armstrong's mind in regard to the relations, which we infer, he anticipates we hold to Mr. Householder. *To be pointed we are not in the interest of Mr. Householder.* It is our duty to take care of the interests of the citizens of this county, and it is our business to criticise the actions of those who are elected to attend to those interests without regard to party. We were led to believe, when we were in Harrisburg, that Mr. Householder intended to fight the monopoly which was making an effort to break its plighted faith, and we said so, had we known that Mr. Householder intended to vote for the bill after the failure of his amendments, we could have done nothing more than give him credit for his efforts and condemned him, as we do now, for his vote. We have regarded the bill as a swindle from the first, we have not changed our convictions, and we could not commend the action of any one who voted for the bill in any form, unless it *insured us a road to this point.* Whether this concession would be of sufficient weight to cause us to advocate the measure is extremely questionable, but situated as we are, we want the road, this is every thing to us, nor does it make any material difference to us who builds it, any body who is willing and ready, will receive our earnest co-operation, but this thing of being placed between Marius and Sylla is intolerable, and we will hold all those responsible who do not endeavor, by virtue of their position, to relieve us of this disagreeable condition.

Mr. Armstrong says that the bill, as it passed the House, fixed three years for the commencement of the road, and adds that "at the time the bill passed those were the best terms that could possibly have been secured." How he knew this he is not kind enough to tell us, and not having reduced the matter to the record we are not able to divine. If he felt dissatisfied, as he asserts, why did he not call out the friends of the bill and place not only them but himself upon the record? Why not make an effort to make the bill acceptable to his constituents and thereby satisfy them that he was attending to their interest? Could any one for a single instant suppose that a Legislator, who allowed a bill in which millions were at stake, interesting every man woman and child in his district, to go by default through his House without any open opposition, was doing his whole duty? We thought not and we cannot for the present cast off the impression. Suppose every Member or Senator in the two Houses, who found himself in the minority were to do likewise, what would be the result? It is ridiculous to pursue this point further. Mr. Armstrong asserts that he found "prior to the passage of the bill that it would have been useless to have asked any thing better;" we would like very much to know the arguments that were used to satisfy him that nothing could be done.

"My action on the bill in question proceeded altogether from a sincere desire to favor, as best I could, the interest of my constituents." How is this, do nothing and favor your constituents when their all is at stake? This may satisfy Mr. Armstrong, but it does not satisfy us, nor the citizens of this district. He may have been very sincere in saying and doing nothing, but we have heard very little sympathy for his sincerity. The whole defence, that it was impossible to accomplish anything and that Mr. Householder did no better, is too thin a piece of sophistry to carry conviction even among the hills of Bedford county.

We here assure Mr. Armstrong that we made the complaints that we did without the intention ef furthering the claims of any individual. We are free and independent journalists, not controlled by any corporation, individual or individuals, and while we wield a pen and can shape an idea we intend to remain so, battling for the best interests of Bedford county.

And now, in conclusion, we hope that the people of this district will see the necessity of sending men to the Legislature who will represent the district, even if it should be in opposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad. That company has had the time for the commencement of our road extended for one year, they will be before the next Legislature asking for an extension of another year, and so on until the present generation has passed away. Let the whole opposition to the Pennsylvania Central be aroused before the October election, and see that no man goes to the Legislature unless he stands pledged to make it fulfil its contracts. Whenever it shows a disposition to do right we will stand by it, but we want no more slight of hand performances. We have had quite enough of them.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF DESERTERS.

In Franklin county, week before last, at an adjourned session of the Court of Common Pleas, in an action for damages on a case stated, Judge King punished a judge of election, for refusing a deserters vote, with a fine of one dollar and costs. "*Facilis descensus Averni.*" This is a legitimate consequence of the Judge's former decision in the same county in favor of deserters. As before stated, we believe the Judge to be radically wrong. The case is to be taken up to the Supreme Court for decision, where we have no doubt it will be determined in favor of obedience to the laws of the land, until they are either repealed or pronounced unconstitutional by some properly authorized and competent tribunal.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM.

One of the phenomena of American society, that more than any other has puzzled the student of social philosophy, is the fixed regularity with which families rise to wealth and eminence and again decline to poverty and obscurity. Two causes have usually been assigned for this peculiarity of American society, neither of which satisfactorily accounts for the phenomenon. One is that we lack the orders of nobility which in most other countries serve to perpetuate family titles and wealth; the other, that it is the result of the abolition of the law of primogeniture, which formerly gave all the real estate of a family to the eldest son, and later, in the American colonies, gave him a double portion, thus keeping at first nearly all and afterward a large portion, of the wealth of every family in the possession of a single member, and perpetuating the family wealth and rank through many generations. But there is a more potent cause than either of these, for the phenomenon sought to be accounted for. Let not our soft fingered, do-nothing, would be gentry be startled at the announcement! It is the false idea too often taught by precept, and constantly by example, that the nearest possible approximation to a life of utter uselessness is the highest attainable degree of gentility. As long as this false and pernicious idea prevails, we will continue to see the wealth accumulated and the character established in two or three generations, by diligence in some useful calling squandered and destroyed by the would-be genteel lazzaroni of the succeeding two or three. One need not go a thousand miles to see the workings of this miserable notion of gentility illustrated in families of established wealth and character, we may see it in every community, where the daughters as gaudy, useless, silly, butterflies, and the sons as lazzaroni or debauchees are making rapid strides in the downward course, and whose posterity in another generation will be found in the haunts of poverty and ignorance, once more, to begin the upward ascent with sturdy physical labor. These are substantial facts, however disagreeable to many it may be to contemplate them, and they will be continually illustrated in every community, until parents, in all the walks of life, whether higher or lower, teach their children both by precept and example, that it is not only genteel, but that the highest honor, as well as, enjoyment is to be found in the diligent pursuit of some useful calling giving either mental or physical employment, or both, and promotive of the happiness and contentment of the party so engaged as well as the community of which he is a member. In this, and in this alone, we predict will be found the secret of permanence in the wealth and character not only of families but of whole communities.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

These elections are never a test of the entire strength of a party, very frequently the unpopularity of some candidate, or several candidates, or the disaffection of a few, causes the whole ticket to run below its legitimate strength, and thus give a material advantage to the opposition party. This happens very frequently in the Republican party, where every individual is a free and independent voter, not bound by the narrow party lines which characterize those who have no other aim than the success of modern Copperheadism. And when these one-idea men, who never vote anything but the Democratic ticket, and who would vote for the merest rowdy living, against the best citizen in the community, gain an indifferent advantage, a shout of triumph is set up as if the country had been saved from the worst of perils. We are led to make these suggestions on the strength of the squibs in the last *Gazette*. It gives us pleasure to know that our adversaries are so easily satisfied. We have looked over the returns and we are unable to see where the gain comes in. True, there was a great falling off of votes, a few more on the Republican than on the Copperhead side, but this is nothing to make a hen's ado over. We gained a Judge of Election in Harrison and lost one in Londonderry. There was no contest anywhere save in Bedford Borough, where we had nothing to lose, and South Woodberry, where we gained everything except the usual Inspector.

From all parts of the State we hear of the most flattering success at these elections, but we do not feel disposed to come out with a tremendous flourish over so trifling a matter. When states speak, as New Hampshire did the other day in thunder tones, these Copperheads never even make a note of it, but let them gain a township clerk on the strength of a local disaffection, and they shout like a party of Ojibways.

CHAIRMAN OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Col. Jordan of this place has been appointed Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, we clip the following comments on the appointment from the Delaware County Republican, which we fully endorse.

We are gratified that so good and competent a man as Col. Francis Jordan of Bedford, has been appointed to the important post of Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, on the wisdom and energy of which body the success of the party in the approaching campaign must so largely depend. No man could have been selected in whom the masses of the Republican party could more safely repose confidence. His public career in the State Senate, in the army, and in the important position he has filled at Washington, has been always characterized by a rigid and consistent devotion to principle, and has vindicated the confidence of the people in his political sagacity and staunch integrity. We congratulate Col. Jordan on being assigned to the leadership of the campaign, when, in spite of the sinister auguries of our adversaries, and the defection of men in high position, every thing looks bright for the Republican cause.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—There will be a total eclipse of the moon this (Friday) evening. The eclipse will be visible throughout the United States, beginning at 9 o'clock 5 minutes and becoming total 10 o'clock 12 minutes.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

The House of Representatives passed the Finance Bill known as "Sherman's Senate Bill" on the 23d inst. after amending it so as to limit the contraction of the currency to $10,000,000 for the first six months and $4,000,000 per month afterward. It is confidently asserted that it will pass the Senate without any material change. This is the first step in the direction of a fixed financial policy, and we accept it as an augury of a safe and speedy return to specie payments without a crash. Gold fell from 126⅜ on the 23d inst. to 124¾ on the 24th. With a prompt revision of our Import and Internal Revenue duties, we will soon be able to overcome all financial difficulties without seriously affecting our industrial interests.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The testimony produced before the Reconstruction Committee, in regard to the condition of the lately rebellious States has been in part made public and demonstrates the almost utter absence of anything akin to loyalty among the majority of the white population. The substance of the testimony is thus tersely stated by the Washington *Chronicle*:

I. That there is throughout the South a general hostility toward the Government of the United States, and a manifest indisposition upon the part of the people, especially the pardoned leaders and politicians, to accept the results of the rebellion.

II. That there is a disposition to proscribe Unionists, whether found in the South, or coming from the North, or in other words to make loyalty odious and treason respectable, and that there is an unconcealed hatred toward the freedmen, and a general desire to oppress them.

III. That so far as all the elements of good citizenship are concerned, the negroes are better prepared for enfranchisement than the poor whites. They are more loyal, more industrious, more anxious to obtain an education, and better able to take care of themselves and those dependent upon them.

IV. That there is a wide-spread desire upon the part of the more wealthy and influential of the late traitors to assume the rebel debt and to demand compensation for their liberated slaves.

V. That the genuine loyalists of the South are for obvious reasons against the admission of the late rebels to power, either in the State or National Government.

VI. That the magnanimous policy of the Government has not been reciprocated, and that the pardoning of the leading rebels has had an injurious effect upon the work of restoration, and has tended to discourage loyalty.

Condition of American Banks.

The London *Economist*, of the 24th of February, a very high authority in matters of finance and commerce, has in it an elaborate article headed, "The Sound State of American Banking at Present," in which our national system is thoroughly analyzed and exposed for the information of the people of England; a comparisou drawn between it and their own system, and the conclusion candidly and unequivocally stated that the banks of the United States evince amazing solidity; perhaps no banks in the world on the same scale show as much."

The liabilities of the banks of the United States are stated at $800,000,000, and their actual cash at $208,000,000, which is a little over 25 per cent of their liabilities. It is true that both the Bank of England and the Bank of France keep a larger amount. On the 15th of February the Bank of France had a little more than 37 per cent of its liabilities and on the 14th of February the Bank of England 34¾ per cent. But these reserves, and especially that of the Bank of England, are the banking reserves of the whole country. The amount of specie held by the London and provincial banks is a trifle in proportion to their liabilities; it is simply the ready money of the day. The reserve in the Bank of England, to bring it into comparison with that of the American banks, ought to be measured by its proportion, not to the liabilities of the Bank of England only, but to the liabilities of the other banks of England. These, the writer says, are not known to him, but the liabilities of three banks named by him amount to to $280,000,000, while those of the Bank of England, including its circulation, are only $210,000,000, which gives some idea of the vast masses of credit which in England are secured by that single reserve in the Bank of England. The American banks hold in mere cash twentyfive per cent of their liabilities, when together.

If the English banks were thrown together we doubt if they would hold five per cent. "But," he further says, "this comparison does not bring out the, true solidity of the American banks when measured by English examples, for in the excess of Government securities held by American banks as compared with the English banks, their strength to an Englishman is perfectly astounding, for fourteen sixteenths of their whole liabilities are in Government securities and cash whilst an English bank which holds twofifths considers itself an example of caution, and many of the best banks in the country hold a proportion very much smaller," "The American banks are able to hold so large a reserve, and yet advance a large sum to the public, because their capital is so enormous An English bank does not consider it begins its proper business till it begins to deal with the property of others, but an American bank lends mainly its own money, and so can keep almost all its customers' money in hand and tangible. The loans of the American banks are $487,500,000 against a capital and reserve of $432,000,000—a proportion of capital to advance quite opposed to English maxims and experience on the correlative proportion of liabilities to the public to available reserve. No English bank lends fourteen per cent. more than its own money, any more than an English bank keeps fourteensixteenth of its liabilities in cash at command.

The conclusion which is reached is thus summed up: "The banks of America are in a very sound state; they have a larger available reserve against their liabilities than any European banks; they depend far more on their own capital, which cannot be withdrawn from them, than any European banks. The inference is plain. A nation in which the banks are so sound is particularly unlikely to suffer from a collapse of credit. In former times, in 1837 and 1857, the State banks of America kept very small reserves, and failed by wholesale; but this is not the case with the new National banks. If America were subjected to the difficulties of 1837 and 1857, probably her banks would resist the strain. We say that the bank of England manages so much better than she used to manage that a panic now is much more likely to be rare than formerly. Just so these new American banks are so much better than the old banks that a great annihilation of banking credit seems all but impossible, and if banking credit stands firm no general failure is likely. Individual failures may happen there as here, but no wholesale bankruptcy of ordinary traders. Of course, America must pass through the trying change from an inconvertible. But we see that in both changes she will be assisted by a sound system of banking, and therefore we need be much less fearful of a momentous crash than if, as at former periods of danger and difficulty, her central institutions of credit has been, even when not insolvent, at least grossly deficient in available resources."

Progress of Democratic Opinion.

The high personal and political esteem of the Democratic papers is not to be highly distrusted, but they do gather new light from unexpected luminaries, and as the months move on they exhibit the most novel developments of change. We call attention to an intsance of this in the case of the leading Democratic paper of the country:

From the *World*, Feb. 20, 1866.

"President Johnson has nobly sustained his character for steadiness of purpose and political courage, by the vete he sent to the Senate, yesterday, of the bill for enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

* * * * * *

"The credit of composing *an able State paper* though fame of this kind has its value) is trivial in comparison with *the higher attributes of Statesmanship* exhibited by Mr. Johnson. His steadiness and power of will, his *intrepidity, sagacity and moderation*, appear on this occasion, to conspicuous advantage. He has had the courage to *rise above party and vindicate the Constitution.* Interperting it as it has always heretofore been understood, he has shown that firm confidence in his own judgment which marks *a mind of more than ordinary strength; and a staunch honesty of purpose* which no clamor of an organized multitude can shake."

From the *World*, March 7, 1865.

The drunken and beastly Caligula, the most profligate of the Roman Emperors raised his horse to the dignity of a Consul—an office that in former times had been filled by the greatest warriors and statesmen of the Republic, the Scipios and Catos, and by the mighty Julius himself. The Consulship was scarcely more disgraced by that scandalous transaction, than is our Vice-Presidency by the late election (of Andrew Johnson.) That office has been adorned in better days by the talents and accomplishments of Adams and Jefferson, Clinton and Gerry, Calhoun and Van Buren, and now to see it filled by *this insolent drunken brute, in comparison with whom even Caligula's horse was respectable!*—for the poor animal did not abuse his own nature. And to think that only one frail life stands between *this insolent clownish drunkard* and the Presidency. May God bless and spare Abraham Lincoln!

The tone of the *World* in the spring of last year, was imitated by the Democratic press all over the country, which assailed the President with a ferocity and coarseness that has no parallel in political warfare. The *Free Press* of Detroit joined in the general censure, and was as savage as it knew how to be. In looking over the opinions of our cotemporaries, we are especially struck, however, with the most unexpected commendations of the President by the Rochester *Union*, which stood pre-eminent as a maligner of the President one brief year ago. We call attention to some parallel passages:

From the Rochester *Union*, February, 20, 1866.

"President Johnson's strangling of this first born radical monster, which was sent to him from Congress at the *avant coureur*, of a numerous brood, designed, one by one, to overthrow the Constitution and hold the Union dissolved in the interest of combinations for the next Presidency and for the retention of the radicals in power, proves that *we have a Jackson, brains and backbone in the Presidential chair.* Like everything that has emanated from him in the field of discussion which this measure touches, *it is a calm, clear, comprehensive and condusive argument* against the permanent scheme of federal tutelage over the negro proposed by Congress."

From the Rochester Union, March 11, 1865.

"If the spectacle of a *clownish Tennessee politician*, (Andrew Johnson,) *staggering in a State of beastly intoxication up to the word of God to pollute it with an oath sealed by lips parched and breath redolent of debauchery*, be a source of national humiliation, how much less so is the acquiescent or half apologetic attitude assumed by that portion of the press which arrogantly claims to represent all the loyalty, all the religion and all the virtue of the land?"

From the Rochester *Union*, March 11, 1865.

"Forney's rendering of *the bloated and beastly Vice President, whose big drunk commenced at Nashville* long before his departure for Washington, is too good to be lost."

There is certainly much difference apparent in the character of the above extracts, and it is all the more proper to call attention to the fact, as the exceedingly fervid commendations of the President by the Democratic organs, need a dash of ice to render them tolerable by the ordinary human palate. If either of our Democratic cotemporaries from whom we have quoted, have forgotten what they said concerning President Johnson a year ago they will thank us for recalling it. We will observe what is manifest, that as they most fiercely abused the President to promote their party prospects, so now they praise him with the same object.—*Detroit Tribune.*

THE TESTIMONY OF A UNION MAN,—We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written by a merchant who was formerly a highly respected citizen of Boston, but who has resided in Mobile for the last twenty five years:—

MOBILE, February, 1866,

"My regular business has been ruined by the war, and during its continuance we were subject to many privations, but in contrast with thousands of others our condition was comfortable. Our severest trials were persecution for loyal sentiments, which we steadfastly maintained. Now that the war is over, I wish I could report that its asperities had passed away. But this is not the case. The lenity shown by the government in pardoning so many prominent leaders of the rebellion has not been appreciated. Instead of making them humble and grateful, it has caused them to be proud and defiant; and they now talk of asserting their rights as if they had never done any thing to forfeit them.

"The character of the men that have been elected to represent the South in Congress is a true index of the sentiment that still exists To have been a union man is regarded almost as a crime, and no such man could be elected to any office of honor or profit, and hence when government agents come South to get information of the status of our citizens, they come in contact with the politicians who have been prominent in aiding the rebellion, and are told by them, that there are no men of respectability, who are qualified for office, that can take the "Test Oath." This is not true. There are sound union men in almost every community at the South but as a class they have not been politicians it the common acceptation of that term; and the government, if sincerely disposed to confer office upon them, can find them out, if they seek information in the right quarter. Fresident Johnson has openly avowed his intention to place loyal men in office, but this has not to any great extent been carried out practically. But I have not time to enlarge on this topic. What I have stated is true, and the government has been remiss in not thus far protecting and honoring the men who amid trial and persecution, and even at the risk of their lives, have firmly maintained their attachment to the Union."

UNION PARTY "SMASHING."—The copperhead prophecy, that the Union Party was going to "smash" seems to be coming true. For it is really "smashing" things, all over the Country. Commencing away up in New Hampshire, by carrying that State by over 5000 majority, being a slight gain of about 2000, it is doing the same thing all over the country. About two-thirds of the townships in New York State have chosen their town officers. Almost everywhere there have been Union gains. Of the supervisors elected, returns have been received that 467 are Unionists, and 232 Democrats. This is a gain of 34 over last year.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

The Philosophy of Advertising.

It is a well known maxim of political economy that desire creates demand, and that demand is the stimulus of trade. What ever, then, produces desire for the articles of trade, promote it. This theory is exemplified by tailors and milliners, whose votaries, bedecked with well fitting garments and "loves of bonnets," are in reality "walking" advertisements of their respective branches of trade. People want to know what there is to sell, and where it is to be found. This done, the desire to obtain is created, and the demand follows. When one's name appears continually in the paper he becomes known to everybody. When he *advertises* largely, it is *prima facia* evidence that he is *selling* largely, and that he is successful in trade. People reason, that the man whose business is daily brought to their notice through the columns of the press, has many patrons, and that his large trade enables him to sell cheap; consequently, his business-house becomes popular. Everybody visits it. Let the entire first year's profit in a given series of years' business, be judiciously used in advertising, and the manager is worth infinitely more at the end of the second year, than if he had remained hid in his corner, and trusted to chance, for the visit of an occasional customer, who might stumble into his unknown place of business.

THE NARROW PATH TO THE SENATE.—There was some discussion a few days ago in the House of Representatives, as to the removal of some unsightly objects from the old hall. Among other things, a double fence which somebody has built across the hall excited the wrath of members. It is so high, that it semed to be the opinion that nobody but "Long "John Wentworth" of Illinois could look over; Thaddeus Stevens insisted that it was built to keep the colossal model of the statue of liberty from breaking out. It was finally determined to have it removed but not before Mr. Schenk, lately an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate from Ohio, had made the following amusing application of the proposition:—

"My friend from Illinois [Mr. Washburne] suggests that this railing, being upon either side of a path leading from this end of the Capitol to the other, ought to be preserved for the benefit of ambitious gentlemen who desire to go from this House to the Senate; and I suppose he intended to express his entire sympathy with me in my failure to effect that object. I wish to console him as well as myself by saying that, whatever may have been his experience, it has been ascertained that a straightforward path is not the best by which to reach the Senate; and perhaps on that account it might be better that some change should be made in the direction given to that railing. Perhaps if the fence were made so low that one could ride upon it, and be on the fence, occasionally, it would be an advantage to aspirants to senatorial honors. [Laughter.] I shall not be movod from my purpose by any suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois on that point."

FALLING PRICES.—The hearts of thousands of consumers of goods are gladdened with the gradual but sure decline in prices which is noted from week to week in our market reports. People with small incomes now find it easier than it was a few months ago to make both ends meet. Gold has fallen about nine per cent. since the 1st of March, and coal, provisions, dry goods, clothing, and all the necessaries of life are following the downward tendency of gold. Everything favors the poor man but rents, and with thousands of vacant houses offered for sale all over the city, by owners anxious to realize, rents must before long bow to the same unerring law. The price of real estate is falling with the rest. The auction prices of houses and lots are not so high as a month ago. Every step towards a return to a specie basis, although it may cause some stagnation of business at present, will certainly be welcomed by the great mass of our people.

WAR CLOUDS IN EUROPE.—As Austria declines to concur in such a settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question as would give the duchies to Prussia, it is anticipated that the latter Power will appeal to arms, the *ultima ratio regum*, and declare war against Austria. It is said that all the Austrian troops in Bohemia have been ordered to Attona, which is the principal city of Holstein, close to Hamburg, and that Prussia has ordered three army troops to be got ready for active service at once. If Austria gets involved in a war with Prussia, the annexation of Venetia to the Kingdom of Italy may be expected, almost as a certainty.—*Phil. Press.*

"A DEMOCRATIC" orator addresing an audiance in Indiana, declared he was happy to admit that ministers and school masters were all opposed to "the great Democratic" party. In his opinion ministers and school masters were at the head of all the mischief produced in the world for the last hundred years, and the "Democratic party could do without them." The "orator" is correct.—*Harisburg Telegraph.*

A LETTER-WRITER from Charleston, whose position is such as to give weight to his statement, says men are appointed to office as a recompense for services in the late Confederate army. No man can be put on the police of that city who has not served in the rebel army. What kind of loyalty is to be expected where the price of office preferment is treason.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE NEW YORK LEADER, perhaps the ablest of all the copperhead organs in the country, and certainly conducted most shrewdly, is out in a plain common sense article in favor of negro suffrage. It was the *Leader* that advocated the Abolition amendment of the National Constitution, and now it candidly advises submission to the resulting measure of suffrage to all classes of citizens.

The Nashville papers are full of news items pointing to great social disturbances and lawlessness throughout Tennessee. In Fayetteville a lady was dragged from her horse and horribly treated by some unknown person. In Chattanooga a white girl was shot while cooking supper in one of the camps. In the Jackson *Whig* of the 10th inst., we also find the following: "On last Saturday night a negro staggered up to Mr. John Fry, and told him that he was stabbed to the heart, and fell dead. It is not known who did the deed. We learned on yesterday of another murder, where a negro boy was knocked on the head by another negro and instantly killed."

AN Alabama planter, writing to Congressman Blow shows the effect of emancipation at the South:

"I am happy to state to you that our free negroes are doing finely. We have no trouble with them. They have all gone to work manfully. They give an impetus to trade that we never before had. I have sold Jack Peter's negroes more goods this year and last year than I ever sold Peters, and he owned four hundred and fifty negroes. So you see the free negro system is working well with us."

There was rare force in the truthful expression, a few evenings ago in Baltimore, of that surprising popular orator, Senator Nye, of Nevada, when he said: "These people, five years ago, defied the power of the Government to keep them in the Union. Now they defy the power of the Government to keep them out of the Union."

If a Copperhead charges that the friends of Gen. Geary favor negro suffrage, you can retort promptly and resistlessly, by telling him that the Copperhead candidate for Governor, Heister Clymer, has committed himself by his creed to the policy of conferring the right of suffrage upon every rebel, high and low, that tried to destroy our glorious Union.

Attorney General Speed has now about completed his report on pardons. It will appear that from 12,000 to 15,000 rebels have been pardoned under what is known as the $20,000 clause, and an equal number under other exceptions, making in all 25,000 to 30,000.

The death of a German veteran who served under the great Frederick in the seven years' war, is announced. He died at the respectable age of one hunered and twenty, at the hamlet of Slaude, in Upper Silesia. His name was Laurence Halaez.

A criminal who has just been committed to the Wisconsin State prison for burglary, confessed that he accidentally killed a young colored girl, for the murder of whom another has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life. It is believed that his story is true.

Agassiz goes on from victory to victory in Brazil. He will need a squadron to bring home the fish and creeping things. The last reported census footed up 970 different fishes, of which 700 are new species, and 15 are of new genera; and he is still fishing.

The *World's* special says:—A gentleman in Washington has sued Major General Terry, commanding in Richmond, for trespass and injury committed against him and his family while sojourning last summer on the Eastern shore of Virginia.

A Washington special states that it is believed that the person in confinement there on suspicion of his being the notorious Quantrell, will shortly be released from custody, the evidence taken having failed to establish his identity.

The President has had under consideration for some time the issuing of a peace proclamation, proclaiming the rebellion formally at an end, and the Union restored. It is expected that it will be published to the country at an early date.

The Loan bill, as passed by the House the 22d inst, is known to be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury. This is an endorsement of European bonds to the amount of one hundred millions.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report an amendment to the Constitution preventing any person who held office under the United States, and who was engaged in the rebellion, from holding an office under the United States Government hereafter.

Joy is one of the great panacaes of life. No joy is more healthful or better calculated to prolong life, than that which is to be found in domestic happiness, in the company of good and cheerful men, and in contemplating with delight the beauties of nature.

A Man is not educated until he has the ability to summon as an act of emergency, all his mental powers into vigorous exercise to effect his promised object.

THE Pittsburg Gazette truthfully remarks that the Democratic platform was written with two ends in view—to console the rebels and spite the blacks. Loyal white folks have little attention accorded to them in it.

Gen. James S. Negley is announced in the Pittsburg *Chronicle* as a candidate to represent the 22d Congressional District of Pennsylvania. He appears early in the campaign.

The Civil Rights Bill Vetoed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 27—1½ P. M.

The President has returned to the Senate the civil rights bill with his objection. The veto message has not yet been read.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!

Pensioners are requested to forward their Pension Certificates to us and we will fill up and send them proper blank vouchers which they will sign and execute before a Justice of the Peace and return to us to enable us to draw all pension monies due them from the Government up to the 4th of March A. D. 1866. We will remit all monies thus collected promptly by check or otherwise without further trouble or expense to the Pensioner.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Claim Agents,
Bedford, Pa.

mar2:

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

and therefore you ought to

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Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500 to $10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5 to $50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

REMEMBER

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

are now selling all kinds of

DRY GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR TRADE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John McVicker, late of Harrison township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them; properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
March 2:6t Schellsburg, Pa.,

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
mar2:3m President.

PHILADELPHIA

1866. **WALL PAPERS.** 1866.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

manufacturers of

Paper Hangings and Window Shades,

Corner FOURTH & MARKET Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. Always in Store, a large stock of

LINEN AND OIL SHADES.

mar2:3m

ESTATE OF ELIZA WATSON, DEC'D.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration with the will annexed upon the estate of Eliza Watson, late of Bedford Township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford Borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same to him without delay and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

S. L. RUSSELL,
feb23:6t Adm'r c. t. a.

IN *the Orphans' Court of Bedford County. Estate of John N. Lane, deceased.*

The undersigned, Auditor appointed to make distribution of the money arising from the partition ann valuation of the real estate of John N. Lane, (late of the city of Lancaster, Pa.) deceased, and secured by recognizances in the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday the 16th day of April next, at his Office in the Borough of Bedford.

G. H. SPANG,
mar:23 Auditor.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

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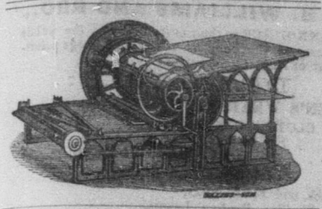
Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

☞ Mr. Ross will find his defence in next week's INQUIRER. It came to hand a little too late for insertion in this number.

AS GOOD AS THE SAMPLE.—No person is obliged to take a "Photgraph Family Record," although he subscribed for it, unless the copy offered to him is as good as the sample.

WE learn from Hopewell that the large stable of Messrs. Lowry, Eichelberger & Co. burned down on the 27th inst., consuming a large lot of hay and corn. Loss about $2200; covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE ELECTIC MAGAZINE for April opens with a fine portrait of the English Soldier, Traveller and Scholar, Sir Henry Rawlinson. The first article is an appreciative sketch of the life and works of Richard Cobden, from the British Quarterly, and is followed by a number of interesting selections from various foreign periodicals. Published by W. H. Bidwell, No. 5 Beekman street, New York.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER.—This present Friday being Good Friday there will be Divine Service in the Court House, at 10 o'clock and a Sermon by the Rev. A. J. Barrow on the *"Crucifixion of our Lord."* On Sunday being Easter Sunday there will be the usual special services peculiar to the season and in the morning the Holy Communion will be administered. The Rev. J. A. Childs of Philadelphia is expected to preach—commence at 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m.

SUICIDE.—On Monday morning last an old man, nearly seventy years of age, named Joseph Williams, hung himself in the loft of a barn, at Mt. Savage. Williams was a native of Bedford county, Pa., but has lived at O'Donnell's in Mt. Savage, for about twenty years. He was a very quiet, inoffensive old man, and generally of pleasant nature. Last week he expressed his intention to kill himself, saying that something was preying on his mind, but no attention was paid to it. When found on Monday morning, he was hanging by the neck, his knees resting on the floor, and his body still warm.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April opens with a pleasant article, richly illustrated, on "Birds at Home"—containing some curious bits of information. Rev. John S. C. Abbot contributes another chapter of his "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," describing the operations of our naval forces in the North Carolina sounds. "The Prince of Kung," Regent of the Chinese empire, is fully described in the third paper, and his portrait is given. Another Chinese sketch tells the story of the last months of the Taeping war, with portraits of Generals Ward and Burgevine. "A Voice from New Jersey" is a sketchy and readable account of adventures in search of rural comforts.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR APRIL, contains several articles of particular interest. The first article is an account of the last days of the venerable poet, Walter Savage Landor, by one who knew him intimately, and is the first of a series of articles giving glimpses of the old man of Florence during the years 1859, '60, and '61.

Passages from Hawthorn's Note-Book are continued.

John Foster Kirk, author of "Charles the Bold," contributes an essay on Sainte-Beuve, editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and one of the prominent literary men of France at the present time.

Under the title of "A Struggle for shelter," Miss C. P. Hawes discusses the tribulations which beset all who are so unfortunate as to live in these times of high prices.

Rev. G. Reynolds, in a paper of remarkable power, sets forth the causes which impelled the recent outbreak in Jamaica, and vividly describes the horrible massacres which followed.

Mrs. Stowe, from the Chimney Corner, discourses on the proprieties of dress.

On the political situation, THE ATLANTIC has also a word to say, and a paper of no little pugency, discusses the issue between Congress and the President.

For light reading, it offers the continuation of Doctor Johns and Griffith Gaunt, and Madame Waldborough's Carriage, by J. T. Trowbridge. Longfellow, Holmes, and Leland, furnish poems of characteristic excellence.

The number contains sixteen extra pages.

Published by Ticknor and Fields.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

Mr. Armstrong's defence of his action on the Southern Pennsylrania and Connellsville Railroad Bill.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1866.

EDITORS BEDFORD INQUIRER:

In your issue of the 16th inst. appeared an article under the caption of "Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad" to which I wish to reply. I do not object to a full, free and thorough criticism of my record as a member of the House of Representatives; but do object to being made the subject of criticism to build up the claims of others of my own party to foist them into office.

The true version of the S. P. and C. R. R. question is this: The bill as it passed the House (and to which you devoted nearly a column) fixed three years for the commencement of the road, but no time for its completion. At the time the bill passed those were the best terms that could possibly have been secured. I was dissatisfied, but learned prior to the passage of the bill that it would have been useless to have asked anything better—and therefore did not. My action on the bill in question, proceeded altogether from a sincere desire to favor, as best I could, the interests of my constituents, and although I felt that I was doing it but poorly and not as I wished to, I claim that it was the best that could then have been secured. The bill passed and was sent to the Senate where it became the special property of Mr. Householder, if I am to judge from articles in your paper and the Harr isburg *Telegraph*.

What occurred in the Senate I quote from the Senate Journal of March 20th as it now appears in the hands of the State Printers: The bill as passed by the House was called up. First section agreed to. The second section was read as follows:

Sec. 2. That so much of the said act incorporating the said Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company as limits the time for the construction of the main line of their road to three years from the passage thereof, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the time for the commencement of the construction thereof shall be extended for three years from the passage of this act; and that said company shall have the same power, by branches or otherwise, to connect their road with any road incorporated by the State of Virginia, or West Virginia, to the same extent that they have now by law the right to connect their road with any road authorized by the State of Maryland.

Mr. Householder and Mr. Bigham moved to amend the section by striking out from line 1 to the word act in line 6: "That so much of the said act incorporating the said Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company as limits the time for the construction of the main line of their road to three years from the passage thereof, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the time for the commencement of the construction thereof shall be exteneed for three years from the passage of this act." Not agreed to. Yeas 10. nays 17.

Mr. Householder and Mr. Bigham moved to further amend by striking out in fourth and fifth lines from repealed to years inclusive, and by inserting "extended for the period of five years:" "*Provided*, that portion of the main line between Mt. Dallas and Buffalo Run, in the county of Bedford, be completed within two years." Not agreed to. Mr. Hall and Mr. Connell moved to amend by inserting after the word "years" in the 5th line, the words "and the time for its completion eight years." Agreed to.

Mr. Householder and Mr. Bigham moved further to amend the section by adding to the end thereof a proviso as follows: "Provided, that at least twelve miles of the main line of said road shall be completed within three years from the passage of this act." Not agreed to. Yeas 9, nays 19. Mr. McConnaughy and Mr. Royer moved to strike out in the 5th line the word three and insert the word two. Not agreed to. Yeas 11, Nays 17. The section was then agreed to.

Mr. Householder and Mr. Graham then moved to go into committee of the whole for special amendment, as follows: "Provided, however, that said company shall put under contract at least five miles of said road within six months after the passage of this act, and complete the same within twelve months from the passage of the same, and shall put under contract at least five additional miles of said road within every successive six months and complete the same within every twelve months." Not agreed to. Yeas and nays not called for, but I am informed by Mr. Householder that only three or four voted for it. On the question shall the bill pass, the yeas were 24 and the nays were 5. Mr. Householder voting with the majority.

The reader will observe that the only difference between the bill when it passed the House and when it passed the Senate, receiving Mr. Householders vote, was, the fixing of the time for the *completion of the road to eight years*. The bill as it passed the House and Senate gave the company *three years to commence* the construction of the road.

On Thursday the 22d the Hon. John Cessna effected an arrangement with the parties interested and a reconsideration of the vote in the Senate was had, and the bill was amended so as to force the company to commence the road in one year from the passage of the act. Justice requires me to say that neither Mr. Householder, Mr. Ross nor myself were in any way instrumental in bringing about the above arrangement. The bill, as amended, passed the House on Friday last. I might say, however, that the credit is claimed to belong to Mr. Householder, as witness the following from the *Telegraph* (Johnson's organ) of March 24th:

"When the bill was reported to the Senate, Senator Householder at once discovered its vital defects, in that it did not provide a definite period far the completion of the road. He accordingly had an amendment introduced, providing that the construction of the Connellsville and South Pennsylvania railroad shall be commenced in one year from the passage of the act authorizing said road, and that it must be completed in eight years. Thus by the energy and vigilance of Senator Householder, the completion of this important work has been secured."

The above extract is made to *order* out of the whole cloth. The whole difficulty resolves itself into this: I did not fight the bill because after feeling the ground, I saw I would fail, while Mr. Householder fought and failed. Now, what is the difference, and why the attack? Was it prompted by a belief of a want of fidelity in the House, or was it intended to further political aspirations of others? What legislation for the district ever suffered in the hands of Mr. Ross or myself? Having promised my friends to secure the passage through the House of the bill to pay citizens of the border for commissary stores, &c., furnished the militia, I did so, and am sorry to add that the bill has been for more than a month hanging in the Senate with but little prospect of passing as it left the House. Several prominent citizens of our district having been lately looking up the bill, it may see light.

As to my colleague, Mr. Ross, I will say he is fully capable of defending himself, and as for myself, I will conclude by remarking that I cannot allow attacks such as that of your paper upon me, (particularly when the design is so apparent in every line) to go by without some notice.

I have always endeavored to do my duty as I understood it, and may have failed, but if so it has been no fault of mine.

D. B. ARMSTRONG.

Texas Correspondence.

BEUMONT, TEXAS, March 1, 1866.

This is a most beautiful day, Spring being full upon us. What few Peach trees are found here, are covered with bloom. The few husbandmen who do anything are also engaged in putting in their crops. The busiest of all are the feathered songsters, whose joyous carols greet us everywhere. In fact it is such a day as we like to stroll by *brook sides*, in *groves*, or in fact any place, but to remain in doors. However, as I have not given you all I had to say from this point, I will attempt to do so now. As to the staples of the country I think I have informed you that they are *cotton* and *cattle*, particularly the latter. The country is gently undulating, and immense heards everywhere cover the plains. The great wonder with me is, how they can exist at all. In conversation with some of the first cattle growers here, I learn that there is great danger of the destruction of the business by overstocking, and that the grass is fast dying out, owing to the great number of cattle feeding upon it. In some places it is entirely tramped out. As to the business there is none that was more secure, or which paid a better per cent. The "growers" always (on cattle) are certain of 33⅓, as their gains. Sheep are still better reaching frequently 100 per cent. per annum.

To give you an idea of the business, a Mr. McFadden, living here, is the heaviest grower, although there are a number of others nearly as large. He informs me that he had branded 3000 calves this Spring. There is little to do in the business after branding, as the cattle roam over the prairies until large enough for beef and bring on the average $15 per head specie. As there is generally the opinions prevailing in the North, that Texas cattle are small or scrubby, I assure you it is not so, for larger cattle I have never seen. One thing is truly surprising here, that no person has been found with sufficient enterprise to go into the dairy business. "It is no use" is the cry here "the cows wont give a supply to warrant the trial." One man here who protested as useless the attempt, asserting "that a Texas cow would not give a quart of milk per day," with almost the same breath assured me that "he knew a lady of his acquaintance, who had a cow that gave four gallons of good milk per day but that the cow was fed with corn. So indolent have the people become, by the ease with which they can live, that they can't think of anything so expensive as that of feeding corn to to cattle. Every pound of butter that is consumed in Texas is of Northern manufacture. And it is also true of the corn, Irish potatoes etc. They raise a yam, or species of sweet potatoe, some of which I purchased at 75 cents per bushel, specie. Few other vegetables are raised here. I neglected to say that hogs are among the staples, as they abound everywhere, not unfrequently running wild in the immense forests bordering the river. They are of a poor breed, and 'tis said the natives not unfrequently resort to knotting their tales to keep them from depredating upon their neighbors gardens, but as the latter commodity is a scarce article I am inclined to think the report slanderous.

As to the town, it is much scattered, covering a large scope. The people seem to like plenty of elbow room, as the town was divided into 12 acre lots. The houses are small, one story buildings, and the article of paint entirely unknown. Few lots are fenced, notwithstanding they have the best timber in the world. The soil is thin, yet with pains produces well. The only gardening one by the Germans. I visited a very fine one two miles below this to-day. The motto here seems to be—that "to work is to be disgraced." At least, now that Spring is upon us, I no where see them planting, although surrounded by every facility.

I occasionally call upon some of the "F. F.'s", and am soundly berated for assisting in freeing their negroes. (It is mostly by those who never owned one.) One lady (I'll call her such) asked me why we didn't bring down a cargo of our servant girls for them, in exchange for their niggers, if we loved them so well. I must confess I was not a little chagrined at this, to think that people who live on nothing but corn and pork, and who, it they had all their goods converted into money, would not purchase six months independence for them; and yet *they* talk of using our tidy, intelligent and well behaved servant girls, who labor frequently, not of necessity, but of *choice*, and who, are infinately more capacitated to be independent. The idea, Messrs. Editors, that our girls should be used by these highfalutin, gum chewing, and snuff taking "ladies of creation," who never perhaps went to school a day, and who think Beumont the "hub of the universe," was so very rediculous that I smiled not a little.

Everything looking to the improvement of the colored race, is looked upon very unfavorably, or, as intended to equalize them with the whites. I do not think so, for I hope God will spare them from stopping at that point, and will prosper them, thereby setting an example to the poor, illiterate "white trash," which is more prevalent at this point than any place I have ever seen—occasioned doubtless by the fact that all the off-scourings of creation, made for the *Neches*, when they could no longer be tolerated by civilized society. Here Kidd and his pirate crew flourished, as did John A. Murrill and his confederates of a later day, and many of the present residents can trace their origin to these or other equally flattering sources.

Is it to be wondered at that such a state of things should exist upon the Neches. Murders, Linchings, Robberies, and Gambling seem still to be prevailing passions here. Should the troops be removed from this State I fear that life and property would be as insecure as ever it was during the period preceeding Texian annexation. We are endeavoring to estabtish an Union between the few Union men and Freedmen, which I trust I shall see accomplished, that order may be restored or maintained, should the troops leave. To show you the feeling existing I will say that we have in charge a Mr. Goodwin and son who were turned over to us by the Sheriff of the County, who protested his inability to protect them from mob violence, several attempts being made at lynching, and all because these men were Union during the war, and at present, there are conflicting interests in a ferry at this point, which make the Mess. Goodwin objectionable in the highest degree. The other interests are in the keeping of several persons, who have controlled the irresponsible masses, at this point, during the past rebellion, and long anterior, making them the willing instruments, for every piece of damnable enterprise which base minds conjure up.

I am sir, very respectfully your obedient servant. F. H.

☞ The Juniata Base Ball Club will hold its regular monthly meeting, on Monday, April 2nd. A full attendance is requested, as important business is to be transacted.

B. F. MEYERS, Pres't.
H. W. Fisher, Sec'y.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

	BEDFORD, Pa., March 29.		
Flour	$10.00	Coffee	37
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.50	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

In the Presbyterian church, on the 28th inst., by Rev. B. F. Sample, Dr. GEORGE C. DOUGLASS, of Fulton, Oswego co., N. Y., to Miss LAURA C., daughter of Major Daniel Washabaugh, of Bedford.

March 20th, at the residence of Nicholas Sleighter, in Monroe tp., by Rev. B. A. Cooper, Mr. BARTON MARKLE, to Miss MATILDA SLEIGHTER. Also, at the same time and pace, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL FRENCH to Miss CATHARINE McFARLAND.

On the 21st inst., at the Mengle Hotel, in his place, by Rev. A. R. Miller, MABERY G. TROUT, of Altoona, and MAGGIE A. BEELER, of Bedford, Pa.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. A. Creveling, Mr. JOHN B. TOBIAS, of Hopewell, and Miss HETTIE M. DAVIS, of Yellow Creek.

DIED.

At her residence, in Somerset co., Pa., on the 18th inst., Mrs. SARAH FISHER, aged 83 years—mother of E. M. Fisher, merchant of this place.

Mrs. Fisher was a christian mother, a good and upright woman. She has gone to her reward—having died the death of the righteous.

On the 17th inst., near New Enterprise, SUE R. SHIMER, aged 13 years, 9 months and 9 days.

She was a kind and obedient pupil and much beloved by her teacher and school mates. She was converted and died happy. D. S. K. B.

At his residence in St. Clair tp., on the 26th inst., NATHAN H. WOLF, aged 70 years, 3 mo. and 25 days.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee for certain creditors of H. S. King, showing a balance in the hands of said Trustee, and praying the Court for the appointment of an Auditor, whereupon the Court, upon motion of the petitioner, appointed the undersigned to distribute said fund according to law.

The Auditor gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, April 19th next, at ten o'clock A. M., when all persons interested may attend if they think proper. M. A. POINTS,
March 30:3t Auditor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately.

D. F. BUCK.
C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to say to his friends, that feeling grateful for past favors, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. C. L. BUCK.
New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

WANTED, AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month for gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for Ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $20, making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Office, No. 225 S. Fifth st., Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. mar30:1m

CANVASSERS WANTED, at $200 per month. We want reliable agents (none other,) male and female to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the U. S. to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has a printed blank page opposite each photograph, for a complete record of the husband, wife and each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of the family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted. Address
BARTLESON & CO.,
mar30:2m 611 Chestnut st.

JOHN C. RIFFLE, vs. PETER F. LEHMAN, esq Adm'r of the estate of Thomas Riffle, dec'd. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county. No. 49, Nov. Term, 1865.

And now, February 12th, 1866, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon P. F. Lehman, Esq., Administrator, and the widow and heirs of Thomas Riffle, dec'd, to appear and show cause why the above judgment, amounting to $206.13 with interest from 21st Dec. 1865, and costs, $6,75, should not be set off or allowed as a credit to an amount sufficient to satisfy the balance due by the Plaintiff, on a recognizance given by him after proceedings on partition on the estate of Jacob Riffle, dec'd, and payed at the widows death to the said Thomas Riffle, on the sum of $358 88, dated 4th May, 1858.

Said rule returnable at Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th day of April next.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and official seal same day. O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y
mar30

BEEFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said county:

On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Moser, late of Londonderry township, deceased, to wit: Peter F. Lehman, Esq., guardian of John Albin Moser, Hellery Moser, Mary Ellen Moser and Sarah Elizabeth Moser, children and heirs of William Moser, who was an heir of the said Daniel Moser, dec'd, Sarah, wife of John Evans, of Londonderry township, Juliann, of same township, Nathaniel and Jeremiah Moser, of same township, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 5th Monday, 30th day, of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Daniel Moser, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to the Sheriff of said county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the Orphans' Court.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford the day and year aforesaid.

O. E. SHANNON,
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. Clerk.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.
jan53m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

PUBLIC SALE
-OF-
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John Smith, late of Southampton, County aforesaid, deceased will sell at public outcry, upon the premises on Saturday the 7th day of April, 1866, all the following described farm or tract of land adjoining lands of Hugh Lain, Jacob Litchty, John Robinson and Elisha smith, containing 161 acres and 93 perches more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered, with a good two story log dwelling house, and stable thereon erected. There is also a Spring of excellent water and Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Terms made known on day of sale

BENJAMIN MALOTT,
March 16. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county—the undersigned Admiuistrator of the Estate of John Weimer, late of Union township in the County of Bedford, Penn'a. deceased will sell at public sale upon the premises on *SATURDAY*, the 14th day of April, 1866, all the following described tract of land, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Anthony Clingerman, Benjamin Wills and others, containing 225 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two and a half story log House, double log Barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. There is also a spring of good water, and small orchard upon the premises. Terms made known on day of sale.

LEVAN WEIMER, Administrator.
WM. LASHLY, Auctioneer.
March 16, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, at her residence, in the Borough of Bedford, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866,

all her

Household Furniture,

consisting of Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, settee, Sofa, Cook-stove Parlor-stove,

together with other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms made known on day of sale.
mar9:ts Mrs. M. A. STEWART.

PUBLIC SALE
-OF-
REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises in Union township, in said County, on *SATURDAY* the 14th day of April, next, the following Real Estate, late the property of William Saylor, deceased, viz: A tract of unimproved land, adjoining lands of Nathan Harbaugh, James Barefoot and others, containing 87 acres more or less. The land is well timbered and can be readily improved to great advantage. The true quantitity will be made known on the day of sale. Terms—cash.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

JAMES M. SMITH,
March 16. Administrator.

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

AGENTS WANTED.—$175 PER MONTH.—Something entirely new. The Photograph Case and Family Record. This is a great opportunity for enterprising persons of energy to make money. It is an article of which the public have felt the need. It retails at a low price, and its beauty and utility is universally acknowledged. The success which has attended its sales warrants the assurance that one can be sold to almost every family. We are prepared to show that we have agents who are clearing $175 every month. Address for Circulars and Terms.

RAYMOND & CO.,
mar30 Manufacturers, 614 Chestnut st. Phil.

POTATOES! POTATOES!
20,000 BUSHELS.
For Planting and Table Use.

We invite the attention of Farmers, Dealers and others to our Stock of POTATOES, consisting of all the standard varieties—

Peach Blows,	Monitors,
Buck Eyes,	Cusco,
Mercers,	Jacksons,
Prince Alberts,	Early White Sprouts,
Garnet Chili,	" Dykeman, &c., &c.

from various sections of the Country—all of which we will sell in lots to suit Purchasers, at lowest Wholesale Market Prices!

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
Produce Commission Merchants, No. 4 Arch st., and 54 North Wharves, Philadelphia.
March 16, 4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing accounts or notes to said Firm will please call and settle immediately as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa., March 16, 1866-3m.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Adam Weaverling, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 7th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED,
mar23:2t Auditor.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1866.

	DR.	
Geo. Blymire, Treas'r		
To balance in hands at last settlement	$1696	01½
Amount received from Collectors	5639	60
" " Geo. Widel	19	50
" " J B Noble, fines,	8	75
" " H Moses, interest,	80	
" Exonerations allowed collectors,	252	81
" Per centage " "	302	77
	$7920	24½
	CR.	
By cash paid on sundry checks as follows, viz:		
Applebutter	149	30
Out-door paupers	494	03
Beef	788	94
Grain	144	96
Merchandise	1630	51
Issuing Orders	23	20
Bacon	297	57
Money loaned	850	00
Blacksmithing	71	32
Overpaid on Duplicates	118	42
John Snyder	400	00
Coffins	20	00
Coal	70	31
Groceries	131	49
Tobacco	110	98
Hardware and Tinware	65	34
Interest on sundry checks	296	39
Salary to Directors, Steward, Clerk, Physician, Attorney, Treasurer, and late Stewards, William Leary and George Widel	1162	16
Sundry expenses	$611	47
Exonerations allowed collectors	252	91
Per centage " "	302	77
Amount in hands of Treasurer	138	07
	$7920	24
Amount due from Collectors	$5104	56

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of Geo. Blymire, Treasurer, of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county and find the same to be just and true as above stated, and that there is a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of $138 07.

Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of January A. D. 1866.

DANIEL BARLEY, [L. S.]
DAVID EVANS, [L. S.]
JAS. MATTINGLY [L. S.]

Attest: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

STATEMENT AND REPORT of GEO. WIDEL, steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from Jan. 1st 1865, till April 1st, 1865, and SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county from April 1st, 1865, till Jan 1st, 1866:

Geo. Widel	Dr.
To cash rec'd from sundry persons	$172 19
Geo. Widel	Cr.
By cash received from sundry persons	$172 19
Samuel Defibaugh	Dr.
To cash received from sundry persons	$140 89
Samuel Defibaugh	Cr.
By cash received from sundry persons	$106 95
By balance	33 94
	$140 89

STATEMENT of Poor House Mill, from Jan. 1st, 1865, till Jan. 1st, 1866.

	Wheat.	*Rye.*	*Corn.*	*B. W.*
To am't grain bo't as per monthly reports:	406	34	44	64
Horse feed		118		
Hog feed		51	12	
Sold sundry persons	2			
Amount	408	203	46	65

Produce of Farm and Garden.

22 loads of hay, 17 bu onions, 20 bu buckwheat, 20 bu beans, 20 bu tomatoes, 5 bu soup beans, 3½ bbls cucumbers, 3000 heads of cabbage, 200 bu potatoes, 20 bu beets, 6 bbls krout, 280 bu ears of corn, 12 bu turnips, 40 bu rye, 5 loads of cornfodder, 3405 lbs pork, 2989 lbs beef, 420 lbs veal, 480 lbs mutton, 600 lbs lard, 300 lbs Tallow, 556 lbs butter, 439 lbs beef hides, 69 lbs calf skins, and 9 sheep skins.

Stock on Farm.

2 beef cattle, 8 cows, 2 horses, 3 brood sows, 25 shoats, 63 sheep.

Articles manufactured by Mrs. Defibaugh, matron.

80 shirts, 53 pair pants, 8 coats, 8 vests, 27 pair shoes, 22 pair socks, 8 pair drawers, 2 hats, 1 round jacket, 34 chimies, 30 dresses, 9 skirts, 4 pair drawers, 20 pair stockings, 4 aprons, 4 caps, 1 sack, 13 bed ticks, 8 pillow ticks, 23 pillow slips, 27 sheets, 10 comforts, 2 shrouds.

Average number of paupers per month during the year	58
Number remaining, Jan. 1st, 1866	66
Entertained over night during the year	292
Meals given to wayfaring persons	1040

There are also 15 out-door paupers who are not included in the above, who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

Amount of claims against Poor House	$8621 35
Amount of money due Poor House from Collectors	5164 56
Indebtedness of Poor House	$2516 69

Persons desiriv further information in regard to the above reports are referred to the books of the Poor House, which are open for any one to examine.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above accounts, statement and report of Geo. Widell and Samuel Defibaugh, Stewards of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st day of Jan. 1865, till the 1st day of Jan 1866, and find she same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of Jan. 1866.

HENRY MOSES, [L. S.]
SAM'L. BECKLEY, [L. S.]
D. R. ANDERSON, [L. S.]

Attest: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

ESTATE OF MARTIN T. FOOR, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

feb23:6t WM. GRACEY.

ESTATE OF DAVID LEWIS, late of Union township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL SHAFER,
Union tp., Feb. 23:6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN W. BEELER, deceased.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the Estate of John W. Beeler, late of Bedford township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 16. Administrator.

$50 REWARD.—The undersigned lost, between Schellsburg and the residence of Mr. Barns, on the 1st of March inst., a black Morocco Pocket-Book, containing $152 in Greenbacks, principally $10 and $20 denominations, also a note on R. B. & John Burges, for $200, and other papers and receipts. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the pocket book and its contents. G. W. ADAMS,
Mar. 16, 3t. Alum Bank, Pa.

TO SORGHUM GROWERS.

All persons desiring to obtain sorghum seed will be accommodated by calling at the stores of Shuck & Bros., and G. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, and at John E. Colvin's, Schellsburg. The undersigned is agent for Clark's Cane Mills and Cook's Evaporator. All communications directed to him, at Schellsburg, will be promptly attended to. In his absence, Mr. J. E. Colvin will act for him. J. HENRY SCHELL.
March 16, 4t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of HENRY HORN, late of Schellsburg Borough, Bedford county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. ISAAC HORN,
JOSEPH H. HORN,
mar9:6t Administrator.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON,
feb23:3m Huntingdon, Pa.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
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Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The

Farm, Garden & Household.

AN OLD FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.

The following bits of expertence are worth making a note of. There is only one point in which we disagree with our venerable friend. It is in regard to the degeneration of wheat, oats and potatoes. If we save the seed of small grains, in the ear or head, and especially if we give drill culture, extra care and perhaps hoeing to the grain we wish for seed, and select the heaviest kernels from the earliest and largest heads, small grains will not degenerate any more than corn. Our friend writes:

"I have farmed 46 years for myself and ever since 1831 have taken two agricultural papers. I have been greatly benefitted by their instruction, although there are many things published in them that never ought to be. Allow me to give you a few facts..... Fruit trees should never be trimmed in February, March or April; the time is when they are in blossom.....The time to cut timber, to have it last, is in January and February. July and August.....One load of manure hauled out in the fall after the sun crosses the line, and spread, is worth two to four loads hauled in the spring, any way that you can fix it..... Fall-plowing is beneficial on clay loam or muck soil, and on sandy and gravelly soil if you can plow before there is any frost..... Some men say that corn will degenate and run out. My father got a kind of yellow 12-rowed corn in the year of the great eclipse 1806, which I remember very well. I took it from him in the spring of 1820 and have it now. It is an early, sound corn, very easy to husk. I can raise 80 bushels of shelled corn to the acre with no extra labor, planting 3½ feet each way. I have another kind of 8-rowed yellow corn, which I got in 1828, which will grow and ripen in 90 or 100 days..... Wheat, oats and potatoes wear out [with ordinary culture: Ed.]. We do not harvest our grain and cut our hay early enough in this country..... When I commenced farming I was closely watched by my neighbors, who said I plowed too deep, cut my hay too early, and cut my grain too green. I have farmed on 12 different farms, and the result has been I have trebled the crops on an average. I have drained three farms pretty thoroughly within the last 20 years, and am now President of the County Agricultural Society."—*American Agriculturist.*

TOO MUCH LAND.

The desire to own a very large farm is natural, but often proves unwise in its results. When a man wishes to practise a mixed husbandry, and his present acres are too few and unsuitable, it is doubtless wise to annex more territory. Neighbor Jones has twenty acres of meadow land, which is suitable only for hay, or grain, or hoed crops. But as he finds a small dairy would be profitable, and sheep would bring in good returns, it would be advisable for him to buy several acres of rolling or hilly land adjoining. But this accomplished, let him stop, and be careful to buy no more than he actually needs for his special purpose. For, this new land will have to pay taxes, will have to be fenced, and may need expenses laid out upon it. At any rate, it will add to his cares, and perhaps will bring in no adequate return.

We know a farmer who, ten years ago, owned 150 acres, and was doing very well; he now owns five hundred, and is worse off than before. And why? Because this large farm is a great bill of expense to him; he cannot afford to keep it up in good condition, and it hangs a millstone of care abont his neck. His wife and children, both sons and daughters, are obliged to work hard to keep the great machine a-running. We presume his boys declare they will leave home as soon as they are old enough; and the girls say they will marry farmers. Neither sons nor daughters are educated as they desire to be; they cannot be spared for this from work on the big farm.

Now we declare that such a farm is a curse to its possessor and his family, and an injury to the whole agricultural interest. If that man wants to save himself and his household, he should sell at least one half of his land, improve the remainder to make it more productive, release his children from bondage, and try to make his home a place of comfort. He will live longer, lay up as good a property, and will train up a more intelligent and a happier family.—*Am. Agriculturist*,

WORK IN THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The time for planning has well nigh passed, and the lengthening and milder days indicate that work may now soon begin in earnest. If there be any who intend to plant, and have not ordered their trees, or who intend to sow and have not yet looked after their seeds, we counsel them to do it forthwith. Do not order every novelty that is advertised or noticed in the papers, but let the main selections, whether for fruit, vegetables, or flowers, be of established sorts, with only a few of the newer things for a trial. Better plant a dozen sorts of apples or pears, known to succeed in your neighborhood, than fifty sorts known only by report. We do not at all object to the trial of new things, but encourage those who have the means to test them, and are ready to pay any price for a novelty. But to those who wish trees for fruit, vegetables for the table, and flowers for enjoyment, and whose space and means are both limited, we advise caution and moderate investments in unknown things.—*American Agriculturist.*

WORKING THE GROUND WHILE IT IS WET.

The temptation is often great, to use a fair month for the preparation of the soil for crops before the water is sufficiently dried off, or drained out of it, to warrant its being stirred at all. Thus the gain of forty-eight hours in time is often a serious detriment to the field for the entire season. Light sandy loams are not injured in this way, but every clayey loam is, and as a general rule, so is any soil which ever dries in lumps. The plow presses the furrow slices into clods, which often dry like pressed bricks, and the treading of the teams in harrowing makes bad worse, though the harrow tears them up somewhat. Even heavy loam may be worked into a light, porous, warm seed-bed if in proper condition for plowing before being worked—*American Agriculturist.*

MAKING A EWE OWN A STRANGE LAMB.

A. P. Traft, Trumbull Co., Ohio, writes as follows: "When you find a ewe with a dead lamb bleating piteously and mourning over it; if you wish to make her adopt another, catch the ewe, milk her own milk upon the lamb, then removing the dead oke out of her sight, step back out of the way and witness the joy of the mother at the supposed restoration of her offspring.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

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Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,65tyr.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. NORTHWARD TRAINS

Accom. A. M.	Express. P. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Accom. P. M.	Express M. P.
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrive
4 15	8 10	Huntingdon.....	11 39	5 45
4 35	8 38	M'Connellstown	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 36	Pleasant Grove.	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg.....	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run.....	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove.....	10 19	4 24
5 46	9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
Arrives	Arrives		Leaves.	Leaves.
5 55	9 49	Saxton	10 00	4 05
	Leaves.			Arrives
	10 00			
	10 20	Riddlesburg.....		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell.....		3 27
	10 46	Piper's Run.....		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton.....		2 47
	10 31	Bloody Run.....		2 34
	Arrives			Leaves.
	11 35	Mount Dallas...		2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	Leaves		
	10 40	Saxton.....	3 50
	10 55	Coalmont.....	3 35
	11 00	Crawford.....	3 25
	Arrives		3 25
	11 00	Dudley	
		Broad Top City.	

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.tf

J. L. LEWIS,

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COIL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of
PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Cologne, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c.

Of STATIONERY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

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CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

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To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

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In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

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April 28, 1865:tf

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feb2

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nov3:1yr

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dec.22:3m

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feb2:1y

THE
NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
1866.

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Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

And, giving fair scope to Current Literature, to the proceedings of Congress, and to the general News of the Day, it hopes to retain its old patrons and attract many new to bear them company.

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